

# THE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) March 2, 1838.

NO. 387.

**NOTICE.**  
All those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to settle forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay my debts.

**GOODS.**  
and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

**Valuable Negro FOR SALE.**  
IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

**NOTICE.**  
BACON! BACON!!  
In the Town of Charlotte.  
THE subscriber has received 450 head of fine Tennessee Bacon, which he has for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

**Notice!!**  
TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH.

**Stock of Goods.**  
which we will sell low, so time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

**Lost by Mail.**  
BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Me. Lemonsville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sanford, No. 468, Letter B. W. McIlvane, Cashier, N. Biddle, Pres. depl. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

**MACDUFF,**  
THAT well known and thorough bred Horse, will make his next Spring Season at Salisbury and Concord, spending one half of his time at each place, and will render service at the very low price of \$200 the Season, and \$200 to insure a colt. The Season commences the 1st of March, and ends the 1st of July.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Ezekiel Black, dec'd., must send them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice is void in law of recovery.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, as he is to leave this country.

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## FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

**The Planet, or Evening Star, Venus.**  
It is stated by Varro, that in this bright star called by the Ancients Hesperus, (or Venus) evening star, there was an astonishing change of color, magnitude, figure, and motion; this like never was before or since—and it is said by Admetus Cyzicenus and Dion Neopolites, two famous astronomers to have happened in the reign of Ogyges.

This made a sad disturbance in the roles of the Astrologians (if any were then) when they durst affirm that there never was and never would be any such change as this of Venus was. So says Augustus, de Civitate Dei. Lib. 21, Chap. 8.

A remarkable statement this, yet, when we read of the lost planet, of the disappearance of old stars, and the appearance of new ones, denoting changes in the starry world after great intervals; and when we read of the sun's standing still in Joshua's day—and going backward in Hezekiah's; may not all these Phenomena belong to one class? Some, of one system, and some, of other systems, in the Universe—all controlled by Omnipotence, subject to such laws as He fixes, but such, too, as, when it pleases Him, he alters; for he does as he will among the armies of heaven, as well as with the inhabitants of this lower world.

**The Lead Stone.**  
Piny, in his last book, 4th chap. describes the diamond, that neither fire, stone, nor steel can dent it—but the wonders of the lead stone struck the Ancients still more. Says one of them, "I beheld the stone draw up an iron ring, and then as if it had given its own power to the ring, the ring drew up another, and made it hang fast by it as it hung by the stone." So did a third by that, and a fourth by the third, and so on, until there was hang as it were, a chain of rings only by touch of one another; without any interlinking." In all they made five sorts of them—the Ethiopian, the Macedonian, the Boeotian, the Alexandrian, and the Androlithian. 'This last,' says Ludov. Vives "much like silver and does not draw iron." There is a stone (saith Piny) called Theraedus, just opposite nature from the lead stone expelling all iron from it. In India, they say, there are rocks of the lead stone, that draw the ships to them, if they have any iron in them, so that such a sea that way are obliged to join their ships together with pins of wood.

**Asbestos or Amianthus.**  
"A kind of flax, that will never be consumed." (Piny.) At Paris we saw a nap of it thrown into the midst of the fire, and taken out again after a while more white and clean than all the soap in Europe would have made it. Ludov. Vives.

This material is found in our own country, as on the rail road between Baltimore and York, where large quantities like thick fabrics of cotton or flax thread are found, and some of the finest is like the hoary locks of age, for whiteness and substance.

**The Elysian Fields of Antiquity.**  
The name is derived from a Greek word meaning a dissolution of the soul from the body—(it may rather mean a state of release or liberality.) Plato places them in the firmament, full of all delights that can be imagined. Others place them in the hollow sphere of the moon where the air is pure and undisturbed. Of this opinion, Lucan seemed to be. Homer says, that the Elysian fields are in the farthest parts of Spain, whence the Paeonian winds blow.

**A Conversation on Conscience.**  
A few friends accidentally meeting one day, were led in conversation to conclude that some men had no conscience. "There is neighbor T," said one of them, "who has borrowed of me no less than three umbrellas, and he seems to make no conscience of bringing them back." "Ah," said a student, "I have had several such neighbors, until my library consists of almost odd volumes." "The case is bad enough," said a mechanic, "but not so bad as mine, for I have been working for the rich Mr. F. for the last 12 months, and he has so little conscience, that he always puts me off when I ask for payment." "Well, well," said a physician, "I have always found that men had less conscience in paying the doctors bill than any thing else." "Excuse me, sir," says a country clergyman, "if I doubt your conclusion. I labor hard and live poor, and although I am always discounting on the pleasure of a good conscience, that is, a conscience that accuses us of no neglect of duty, yet I seldom find my parishioners with

conscience enough to remember the poor person's quarter day." While this conversation was going on, the publisher of a newspaper stepped up and remarked, "gentlemen none of you have so much reason to complain as I have. I go to the expense of buying presses, types and paper—I hire workmen who must be paid by the week—I send out a weekly sheet of religious news, and yet some of my subscribers have not made it a matter of conscience to pay me a cent for the last three years. And when I send them a bill they threaten to cause their patronage if I don't them." At this, most of those present agreed that it was very true that many had very little conscience in paying for a newspaper. Perhaps they felt guilty themselves.—Presbyterian.

## PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Capt. Benjamin Ray of this town, commander of the ship Logan, recently arrived at New Bedford from the South Seas, procuring while on the coast of Peru some singular relics, the circumstances under which they were found rendering them peculiarly curious and interesting. His ship touched at the port of Guaymas in Truxillo about latitude 8. the inhabitants of which have discovered in their immediate vicinity, the subterranean remains of an ancient city, from which they had dug out many remarkable vestiges of former generations—and concerning whose fate no remembrance or even tradition survives. He visited the site, where the excavations were still in progress, and personally examined such portions of the ruins as had already been penetrated. The walls of edifices were still standing, several human bodies had been exhumed, and many household implements and other articles of various descriptions brought to light. The bodies were in a wonderful state of preservation, the hair, the nails, and integuments remaining as entire as in life, and the muscular structure but little shrunk, though perfectly exsiccated—the effects possibly of the nitrous properties of the circumjacent soil. The position in which these mummies were found, leave no doubt that the population, who are supposed to have numbered some 30,000, were overwhelmed in the midst of their ordinary occupation by some sudden and terrible convulsion of nature. The corpse of a man was found in an erect attitude, amidst whose dress were sundry coins, which were sent to Lima, where it was decided after minute inspection, that at least 2500 years must have transpired since the occurrence of the fatal catastrophe. In one of the buried houses Capt. R. saw the body of a female in a sitting posture wrapped in a loose cotton robe, who, when overtaken by the common calamity, must have been engaged in weaving, with the materials of her vocation in her hands and around her. A small piece of cloth, partly woven, was stretched before her upon the reed frame, and in one hand she held a sharp thorn eight or ten inches in length, on which was wound a quantity of cotton thread, of a light brown colour, parcels of cotton and worsted yarns of various colours were also lying near. Capt. R. procured the unfinished fabric, the thorn or spindle and several samples of the threads. The finished portion of the cloth is about 8 inches square, and apparently embraces just one half of the originally intended dimensions.—Nantucket Enquirer.

**Extraordinary Sagacity of Rats.**  
We have read and heard of numerous and striking instances of the sagacity of rats; but we do not remember any more extraordinary than the following which has been communicated to us by a gentleman connected with the Peak Forest Canal Company. The workmen of the Crisp Quarry, at Bagworth, which belongs to the Canal Company, have a horn in which they keep oil for the axles of their wagons, &c. which they had been in the habit of placing on the ground in an upright position. To their very great surprise, they have several times recently found the horn filled to the brim with very small stones, and nearly the whole of the oil gone. This circumstance puzzled them exceedingly; and in order to discover the way in which the oil had been extracted, they placed the horn containing a quantity of oil, in its old position and covered the ground about it with very soft clay. The next morning, they found as before, that the horn had been filled with stones; the oil was gone; and the clay was covered with impressions evidently from the feet of rats.

**Complimentary.**  
A Yankee and an English captain, in a schooner tried their speed in Gibraltar Bay, when our countryman beat John Bull all hollow. They met on shore the next day, and the Englishman swore that he had never been outtailed before. "Just like me," said Jonathan, "for my Jemima never beat nothing afore."

**How to avoid Colds.**  
An English paper says, have the feet in cold water every morning when you dress, wipe them clean and dry, and you will not be likely to take cold if you continue the practice regularly.

## ADDRESS OF S. S. PRENTISS.

To the People of the State of Mississippi.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In November last you elected me one of your Representatives to the 25th Congress, by much the largest vote ever polled for that office in the State. The election was held, as you well know, at the time, place, and in the manner prescribed by your laws, which laws were enacted by your Legislature, under the express authority of the constitution of the United States. Immediately after ascertaining the result of that election, I received from the Governor credentials, in pursuance of law, and repaired, with all convenient speed, to the federal city. I presented my credentials to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and demanded to be sworn in as a member. The Speaker refused; and I was told that the seats belonging to the State of Mississippi were already filled.—On examination, I found them occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson. You probably recollect that, in July last, you elected those gentlemen to serve you until superseded by such persons as you might select, at the general election in November. On presenting my power of attorney from you, disengaging myself from their service, and substituting myself and colleagues in their places, they utterly refused to obey, and set your mandate at open defiance. Indeed, they had previously asserted, upon the floor of the House, that you had elected them for the whole of the 25th Congress; that they had been candidates for the whole term, and that you so understood it. They demanded and obtained, at the special session, by a resolution introduced by themselves, a decision that they were duly elected to the whole of the 25th Congress; and, relying upon this decision, they objected, both before the committee and the House to any examination into the question whether you did, in reality, intend to elect them for a longer period than the special session; thus basing their claim to seats, not upon your will but upon a decision of the House of Representatives, procured at their own instigation, upon an *ex parte* examination of the case, and without the production of any credentials or certificate of election whatever. Finding the attitude in which the matter stood, I proceeded at once to attack the decision of the House, as unconstitutional, *ex parte*, and founded upon palpable mistake. I took the ground that, whatever might be the validity of the July election, it was not intended to supersede, nor could it constitutionally supersede, the regular election in November; and that the constitutional rights of the people of Mississippi were beyond the control, and above the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives. I denied the power of one branch of the Federal Legislature to nullify the admitted constitutional law of the State of Mississippi, fixing the time for the election of her Representatives to Congress. I openly denied, on your behalf, any intention of surrendering your constitutional right of choosing your Representatives at the time, place, and in the manner prescribed by your laws.

After a most severe and memorable contest, in which every art and effort was exhausted for the purpose of sustaining Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson in their usurped places, the House at length solemnly decided that they were not entitled to seats as the Representatives of the State of Mississippi, on the express ground that the July election was unconstitutional and void.—This decision was predicated upon the obvious principle, that the constitution of the United States expressly delegates to the State Legislature the power of designating the time, place, and manner of election, uncontrolled, except by law of Congress; and that the Legislature of Mississippi, in the legitimate exercise of this power, fixed the first Monday and day following of November as the time for the election of her Representatives to the 25th Congress, the Governor had no authority to change the time so designated.

So far the House of Representatives honorably rectified an acknowledged error into which they had fallen, and sustained you against the attack which had been made by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson upon your most sacred constitutional rights, and those gentlemen were justly turned out of the seats to which they had clung with such desperate tenacity. I would for the honor of the American nation, I could stop here. No sooner, however, had the House decided that the July election was void, because November was the only time at which an election could be valid, then they turned around and again decided that the November election was void, because of the error into which the House had fallen; and this decision was made upon the avowed and monstrous doctrine, that you could not exercise your admitted constitutional right of choosing Representatives, so long as the blunder of the House in relation to it remain unacknowledged.

The highest political right which appertains to you was suspended, and the State of Mississippi totally disfranchised, not by any fault of her own, but through the acknowl-



**Another evidence of the Wealth of**  
Carolina.—It was stated in this paper  
some months ago, that a lot of copper  
been sent here from Guilford county, on  
way to New York, to be tested in quality  
the mine having been then recently dis-  
covered. We understand that the test  
highly satisfactory, showing the metal to  
of a superior kind, and that a quantity  
the same has been shipped from this place.







